seeds, and there have been already matured or on the road to maturity 372 seed vessels, with 11,160 seeds. How many of these would get through the long chapter of accidents and produce flowering plants next year? I venture to say not a hundred—possibly not ten. What chance has an "occasional cross" to benefit the race in a scheme like that proposed?

And then we find that those which get more than an "occasional cross" do not get along any better for it. Take Mr. Robertson's illustrations again. *Gaura biennis* I believe to be more dependent on insect aid than he himself has discovered, though none of those he names have any hand whatever in it, while its close ally *Gaura parviflora* is just as absolute a self fertilizer. And if *Œnothera fruticosa* is so arranged that self-pollination is impossible—a fact of which I am by no means sure—how about its neighbor *Œnothera biennis*, which is one of the closest self-fertilizers in the whole family, and yet has made its way not only all over the American continent, but has invaded the old world as well!

I repeat, where does the physiological advantage of the "occasional cross" come in?—THOMAS MEEHAN, *Germantown, Philadelphia.*

Sullivantia Hapemani.—In the November GAZETTE (p. 348), owing to undue haste in printing, this species appeared as a *Heuchera*. The oversight was unfortunate, but it is to be hoped that the correction can overtake the blunder. It is a matter of some interest to discover in our flora a third species of *Sullivantia*, and that, too, with range intermediate between that of the other two. *S. Ohionis* of the north central states (Ohio to Iowa and Minnesota) has always been considered a rare and interesting plant; and *S. Oregana* of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers still more so. This third species, from the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming, well preserves the generic appearance, and would be recognized at a glance by those familiar with the other species, although much more closely related to its eastern congener, a thing to be expected. All three species affect the same situation; all being found growing in the crevices of dripping cliffs. In addition to the description in the November GAZETTE it may be added that the calyx-lobes are 3-nerved and bright green; the petals are obovate, entire, and brown at base; and the pod is broad and depressed at the partition. The species somewhat resembles *S. Ohionis*, but its lower habit, smaller and deeply cut leaves (the lobes acutely dentate), green and 3-nerved calyx-lobes, much broader obovate (not oblanceolate acutish) petals, and its broad and depressed pod make it very distinct.—JOHN M. COULTER, *Bloomington, Ind.*